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phasizing the part played by Missourians. Several chapters in the fore part of the book and all the closing ones are given over to economic and social development of the state. Throughout the book the author does honor to the leading personages of the state and to the deeds accomplished by them. The author uses numerous marginal topics, and an extensive table of contents and a good index. A bibliography completes the reading matter, the author having drawn freely from the works of many writers. Maps, charts and illustrations appear quite frequently, and these, together with the simplicity of the language, make the book a very interesting and useful one to be used either as a text or book of reference.

ROBERT D. WILLIAMS

*William Henry Wishard, a Doctor of the Old School.* By his daughter, ELIZABETH MORELAND WISHARD, with memorial services, his historical addresses and papers and brief history of his wife's ancestry. Indianapolis, 1920, pp. 340.

The name Wishard is an old one, having been traced back to Robert Guiscard. The family is said to have followed William the Conqueror into England, and there received liberal grants of land for distinguished service in the battle of Hastings. Some of the family later migrated to Scotland, where they were well known as early as the thirteenth century, many of them serving in prominent positions in both church and state. During the reign of James VI, Sir John Wishart moved to Ireland. In 1772 William Wishard and family came to America, settling near Philadelphia. After serving in the Revolution he moved west to Nicholas county, Kentucky. In 1825 the family moved to Indiana, about ten miles south of Indianapolis.

Dr. Wishard was born near Carlisle, Kentucky, January 17, 1813, and died in Indianapolis in 1913. When he was twenty-two years old he began to study medicine under Dr. Benjamin Noble of Greenwood, and two years later became a partner of Dr. Noble, and in the same year he married Miss Harriet Newell Moreland. During the winter of 1845-46 he attended the Ohio State Medical College at Cincinnati, and in 1849 was graduated from the LaPorte (Indiana) Medical College. In 1800 he was again a student of the Ohio Medical

College. Dr. Wishard tells of his experiences during the Civil war in his paper, *Some Personal Army Experiences*. After his return from the army, with the exception of four years as coroner of Marion county, he devoted the rest of his life to his profession.

The author, the doctor's daughter, has given a very loving and sympathetic account of his life. The narrative is filled with stories which show character better than words. The many comments and addresses included in the volume show the high esteem with which he was held by his fellow citizens.

The author included the memorial services. Doctor Wishard's historical addresses, papers and other information is of more interest to the relatives and friends, for whom it is written, than to the general public.

The historical addresses are especially interesting because of the accounts of early Indiana times and of the medical profession of those times.

BLANCHE CAIN

Among the interesting pamphlets issued to commemorate the hundredth anniversary of Indianapolis are *Centennial History of Indianapolis*, an outline history, by MAX R. HYMAN; *Early Indianapolis*, by Mrs. LAURA FLETCHER HODGES; *Indianapolis Centennial*, published under the direction of the Historical Committee of the Indianapolis Centennial Celebration Committee, and *Civic Studies of Indianapolis*, by IDA STEARNS STICKNEY.

*Early Indianapolis* is a sketch of the pioneer life of Indiana from 1820, when Indianapolis was selected as the capital of the state, to 1823. The "Capital in the Wilderness" was named by Samuel Merrill and the plot of the city was laid out by Alexander Ralston. The circle was in the center, with radiating avenues and streets intersecting at right angles. The writer very fittingly uses extracts from an old diary to give the early life of the pioneers. Among the many interesting things mentioned in this diary are a description of the home life of the people, a discussion as to who preached the first sermon, the celebration of a wedding and an infare the next day, and a dance when the husband told the men to dance with their own wives, or if they weren't so fortunate as to have a wife, "to dance with the gals."